

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and  
warmer; variable winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 43; lowest, 34.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# SENATE VOTES ALL BUT TWO RESERVATIONS; WORKS UNDER CLOTURE RULE FOR FIRST TIME; FINAL TREATY ACTION EXPECTED THURSDAY

## WINNER BY 5,000 IS CLAIM MADE BY LADY ASTOR

Her Two Opponents for Par-  
liament Also Sure as  
Election Ends.

### CAMPAIGNS TO THE FINISH

Tells Socialists "Take a Fight-  
ing Woman if You Can't Get  
a Fighting Man."

By the Associated Press.  
PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.—All three can-  
didates in the Parliamentary cam-  
paign said after the polls closed here  
at 8 o'clock to-night that they be-  
lieved they had won, but must wait  
until November 28 before the result  
was announced.

Lady Astor believed she had won by  
a majority of 5,000. The Laborites  
claimed the election for their candi-  
date, W. T. Gay, by 4,000. The Lib-  
erals, while not making any noisy  
claims, expressed the opinion that  
Isaac Foot would prove to be the  
dark horse winner.

They based this on the fact that  
numerous Conservatives did not vote  
for Lady Astor on account of her sex and  
American birth, and also that a certain  
element among the Laborites switched  
because of Mr. Gay's espousal of the  
extremist policy.

The polling ended with a spurt and  
Conservative headquarters announced  
that probably 80 per cent. of the voters  
had cast their ballots.

### Received by Applauding Crowd.

Lady Astor spent the day driving in  
an open carriage through all parts of  
the constituency. She was received by  
applauding crowds, with only two ex-  
ceptions. One was at the wharf side,  
where a group of fifty dockmen "booted"  
the carriage and a laborer smoking a  
pipe approached the Unionist candidate  
at the same time pulling out some  
money.

"I bet you a shilling you will be de-  
feated," he said.

Lady Astor stood up and called im-  
mediately "I take you."

Lord Astor drew her back on the seat  
and the carriage proceeded, followed by  
the derisive shouts of the laborer who  
had been better off as a fighting woman  
than as a fighting man. "I prefer  
the Union Jack to the red flag."

### Market Crowds Pledge Loyalty.

Lady Astor's reception at the market  
place a few minutes later was in strong  
contrast. Sympathetic greetings were  
accorded to her everywhere. Hundreds  
trailed her through the market, clutching  
in their hands and calling reassurances of  
loyalty.

### LADY ASTOR GOES INTO ENEMY CAMP

Tries Heckling Herself to End  
Stirring Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the  
Public Ledger.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.—Lady Astor fin-  
ished her most stirring election campaign  
with all the zip and nerve she showed  
on the first day. Apparently tired of  
being heckled she turned heckler at a  
local factory on the wharf, where  
she chafed less at being heckled than  
at the behavior of her own supporters.  
Later she jumped on a woman's  
bench and addressed the work-  
men. She was at her brightest. After  
apologizing for her sex she said:

"Surely you want a woman in the  
House of Commons to end waste. Look  
what happens in your homes when  
men go away. Then there's  
waste. And the House of Commons  
is simply the household of Great Britain.  
Every house to be right has to have  
a woman in it."

At the end of her speech the Liberal  
candidate called for cheers for Lady  
Astor, but quick as a flash the little  
Virginia woman interposed: "Your  
cheers to Poote and I'll have your  
vote."

Straight from there she went to the  
docks among her old enemies. She was  
in her best mood. It was not a speech  
she delivered. She merely harangued  
the crowd. She was interrupted, some-  
times rudely, sometimes chaffingly, but  
she was equal to it all.

"Come up here," she said to one of her  
interpreters, "and I'll give it to you.  
You won't get any rise out of me." To

## I. W. W. LEADER IS ARRESTED IN RED RAIDS HERE

Lenine's 'Ambassador' Also  
Caught in Net Spread  
by Bomb Squad.

### TAKE LURID LITERATURE

150 Frightened Workers Are  
Lined Up in Headquarters  
of Radicals.

The anti-red drive in which Federal,  
State and local authorities are cooper-  
ating resulted last night in a series of  
raids launched by members of the police  
bomb squad against the head-  
quarters of the I. W. W. in this city.  
The first prisoner taken was Leland  
Stanford Chumley, I. W. W. leader and  
editor of *The Rebel Worker*, the official  
organ of the Industrial Workers of  
the World.

Earlier in the day Ludwig C. A. K.  
Martens, unrecognized Bolshevik Am-  
bassador to the United States, was ar-  
rested in his offices at 110 West For-  
tenth street, for refusal to appear and  
produce certain papers before the  
Lusk Legislative Committee on Bol-  
shevism. He was released on \$1,000  
bail, which was furnished in the form  
of a Liberty Bond. He continued firm  
in his stand that as the representative  
of the great Nikolai Lenine he was  
above the laws of the State of New  
York.

The drive against the I. W. W.  
started soon after 10 o'clock, when  
Sergeant James Gagan, in charge of  
the bomb squad, left Police Head-  
quarters with twenty detectives in  
three automobiles.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

Chumley and John Edwards, a laborer  
of 68 McKinley street, were found to  
be in possession of pocket knives  
which, according to the police, con-  
tained blades of a length prohibited by  
the law, and both were taken to Police  
Headquarters.

The officers were armed with war-  
rants for a number of dangerous rad-  
icals. Their first stop was at the main  
headquarters of the I. W. W. at 115  
East Tenth street, where the detectives  
found about 150 men working at clerical  
jobs. They lined the somewhat pan-  
icked force up against the wall and  
proceeded to search them for weapons  
and incriminating evidence.

## Scores of Most Important Football Games.

At New Haven.....	Princeton.....	13	Yale.....	6
At Boston.....	Brown.....	7	Dartmouth.....	6
At Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	13	Colgate.....	7
At Philadelphia.....	Pittsburg.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	3
At South Field.....	Wesleyan.....	28	Columbia.....	13
At Cambridge.....	Harvard.....	23	Cornell.....	0
At Ithaca.....	Penn State.....	62	Villanova.....	0
At West Point.....	Navy.....	121	Colby.....	0
At Annapolis.....	West Virginia.....	30	Rutgers.....	7
At New Brunswick.....	Stevens.....	24	N. Y. U.....	3
At Ohio Field.....	Vermont.....	10	N. Y. Aggies.....	3
At Ebbett's Field.....	Williams.....	30	Amherst.....	0
At Williamstown.....	Ohio.....	3	Wisconsin.....	0
At Madison.....	Illinois.....	9	Iowa.....	7
At Urbana.....	Chicago.....	9	Iowa.....	7
At Chicago.....	Chicago.....	9	Iowa.....	7

Complete details of all football games are printed in Section Two.

## U. S. AIMS FIRST BLOWS AT I. W. W.

Federal Warrants Charging 88  
With Conspiracy Issued  
in Tacoma.

### TELLS OF CENTRALIA PLOT

Prisoner Says Companions  
Had Orders to Shoot; Ex-  
pected to Be Killed.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 15.—First Fed-  
eral action against alleged I. W. W.  
members following the Centralia ar-  
mistice day riot was taken to-day  
when United States Commissioner E.  
B. Brockway issued warrants charging  
eighty-eight men now in custody  
in Tacoma and Centralia with con-  
spiracy to overthrow the Government.

The warrants were issued on com-  
plaint of Charles Petretvitsky, special  
agent of the Department of Justice.  
The complaint quotes a large number  
of articles from I. W. W. publications  
and the I. W. W. constitution.

A posse of ex-servicemen and In-  
dustrial Workers of the World clashed  
to-night in Hannaford Valley, about  
twenty miles northeast of Centralia,  
and the posse was routed, a telephone  
message to the *Ledger* from Centralia  
stated at 10:15 to-night.

John Haney, Thurston county game  
warden, is missing, and is believed to  
have been killed.

A new posse is forming at Centralia  
and will return to the valley to-night.

By the Associated Press.  
CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 15.—Indus-  
trial Workers of the World planned the  
Centralia shooting three weeks before  
armistice day, according to an alleged  
confession made by L. Roberts, confessed  
I. W. W., who surrendered himself to the  
officers following Tuesday's shooting, in  
which bullets from the guns of the rad-  
icals killed four former American soldiers  
marching in the holiday parade.

The confession said the I. W. W. ex-  
pected their hall would be attacked on  
armistice day and that the radicals  
were to be killed. According to Roberts's  
statement Wesley Everett, the lynched  
I. W. W., apparently directed the move-  
ments of the radicals, as he sent Roberts  
and two others to Seminary Hill, near  
the scene of the shooting, with orders  
to "shoot when they shoot or when we  
heard shooting."

Roberts in Fear of Revenge.  
Roberts in his alleged confession im-  
plicated several alleged I. W. W. who  
are in jail here and in nearby cities.  
After making the confession Roberts is  
said to have stated that he feared ven-  
geance from the hands of his fellow radicals  
because of his confession.

The alleged confession, bearing  
Roberts's signature and witnessed by  
Robertson, a local police officer and  
G. H. Lewis of Portland, Ore., and a  
member of the American Legion fol-  
lows:

I was on top of a hill with a  
22 high power shooting into the  
street. I shot five shots. We started  
planning this three weeks ago as  
we figured the I. W. W. were going  
to be attacked. Wesley Everett  
sent me to the hill with two other  
men. I don't know both of their  
names. Hansen was the name of one.  
His right name is Loughtonoff  
and he is a Finn.

The I. W. W. furnished the guns.  
I used a 22 high power calibre and  
Hansen used a 25 Savage. I don't  
know the name of the other man, but  
he wore a loggers' shirt and blue  
overalls. I was sent up on the  
hill about 1 o'clock. Just before we  
went one man was put in the Avion  
Hotel. I don't know his name, but  
he wore a brown suit and a small  
mustache. Everett told us to shoot when  
they shot at us. When we heard  
shots Smith was to use a 22-30 re-  
volver.

We expected all to be killed and we  
done this with the intention of  
protecting our hall. I do not think  
that we got orders to do this from  
the outside, but planned it among  
ourselves. I don't know anything  
about any other plan or where men  
were to be put, but Smith was to  
stay in the hall. I know C. C. Bland,  
Britt Smith, Roy Becker, Hansen,  
alias Loughtonoff, the other fellow  
that was with us, and myself, took  
part in the shooting.

After the shooting I went home  
and hid across the field from the  
house in the brush. The other two  
went to the shooting.

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Pinhurst, N. C. Winter Sport Center,  
Columbia Hotel New Open. Golf and all other  
sports. Interesting events scheduled.—Ad.

## CARTER GLASS NAMED SENATOR

Secretary of Treasury Ap-  
pointed to Seat Vacated  
by Martin's Death.

### SEVENTH CABINET SHIFT

White House Gives No In-  
timation as to the Possible  
Successorship.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Gov. Davis  
announced to-night the appointment  
of Carter Glass, Secretary of the  
Treasury, to succeed the late Thomas  
S. Martin as Senator from Virginia.  
Acceptance by Mr. Glass was an-  
nounced at the same time. It is ex-  
pected that Secretary Glass will re-  
sign his Cabinet portfolio within the  
next day or two and take his seat in  
the Senate the latter part of next  
week. The term of Senator Martin  
would have expired in 1925.

The selection of Mr. Glass was a  
political surprise here. He was chosen  
from a field of half a dozen candi-  
dates, including Representatives Henry  
D. Flood and A. J. Montague, and  
Harry St. George, who was favored  
in the predictions to get the post.

Mr. Glass was a Representative in  
Congress from the Lynchburg district  
of Virginia and was chairman of the  
committee on banking and currency when  
in December, 1918, he was appointed by  
President Wilson to succeed William G.  
McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury.

His appointment was greeted with sat-  
isfaction not only by his fellow members  
in Congress but by financial men all over  
the country for his name was well known  
to them as an expert and one whose  
policies in the Treasury, during the dif-  
ficult emergencies following the war  
would be sure to be based on sound  
mathematics and an adequate knowledge  
of national and international conditions.

He was one of the central figures in  
the framing of the Federal Reserve bank  
system when a member of the lower  
house of Congress.

When Mr. Glass began to make his  
way in the world he had no idea that  
he was ever to be closely associated  
with financing and currency, for his  
first job after he left school was as  
an apprentice in a printer's establishment.

Shortly afterward he found employment  
in a newspaper composing room, learned  
what there was to learn there and then  
joined the news staff. He is now owner  
of the *Daily News* of Lynchburg and  
the *Daily Advance*, an afternoon paper  
of the same city.

Mr. Glass was a member of the Vir-  
ginia State Senate for six years before  
going to Congress. He was elected to  
Congress in 1902 and served there con-  
tinuously as Representative of the Sixth  
district of Virginia up to the time of his  
appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

It was while he was in the Virginia up-  
per house that because of certain legisla-  
tion that had come up, he first turned  
his attention to the close study of finance  
and currency; by the time he arrived in  
Washington he was an admitted au-  
thority.

Mr. Glass has been an organization  
Democrat ever since he cast his first  
vote and was the choice of Mr. McAdoo  
as well as President Wilson when he  
was nominated for the Treasury. He is  
61 years old, was born in Lynchburg and  
has spent his whole life there, except  
during his terms in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary  
Glass made no statement to-day on the  
offer of the Senatorship from Virginia.  
to succeed the late Thomas S. Martin.  
Mr. Glass has been at the head of the  
Treasury since the resignation of Wil-  
liam G. McAdoo. Should he decide to  
take the Senate seat his going will make  
the seventh change in President Wilson's  
Cabinet since its formation at the begin-  
ning of the administration in 1913.

The other members who left were re-  
spectively Attorney-General McReynolds,  
Secretary Garrison of the War Depart-  
ment, Secretary Bryan of the State De-  
partment, Attorney-General Gregory,  
Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury De-  
partment and Secretary Redfield of the  
Department of Commerce.

There is no indication at present as to  
whom President Wilson might select for  
Mr. Glass's place.

St. John Longshoremen Accept.  
St. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 15.—Eleven  
hundred longshoremen employed at this  
port to-day accepted the steamship in-  
terests' compromise wage offer of 70  
cents an hour. The men are now re-  
maining 80 cents an hour and they de-  
manded 80 cents.

## MINERS WILL SHAVE THEIR BIG DEMANDS

"Reasonable" Increase to  
Be Accepted With Adjust-  
ment of Hours.

### LEWIS SEES SETTLEMENT

British Time System Is Advo-  
cated—Negotiations Will  
Begin To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Negotiations  
between the coal operators and the  
coal miners of the country to settle  
their present difficulties will be started  
Monday. In two preliminaries to-day  
the formalities were largely cleared  
away, leaving the road open for a give  
and take fight at the beginning of the  
week.

After a preliminary round of vituper-  
ation the wage scale committees of the  
miners and operators of the central  
competitive fields met in an  
executive session this afternoon. The  
miners formally presented their de-  
mands to the operators. After pre-  
liminary discussion an adjournment  
until Monday was agreed to.

The operators will caucus to-  
morrow and will prepare their answer  
to the miners' demands and submit  
counter proposals. Work will then be  
begun to make the two counter pro-  
posals meet.

The demands submitted by the miners,  
it was learned, were in substance the  
same as those presented at the Buffalo  
meeting of the scale committees, which  
have been insisted upon ever since. As  
submitted originally they called for a  
60 per cent. wage increase, a six hour  
day and a five day week. Some modifica-  
tion has been made. The extent of  
this modification is not known, but it is  
understood to be slight.

Recent Changes by Secretary.  
It was made probable in view of Sec-  
retary Wilson's characterization of the  
original demands as impossible. The  
miners strongly resented this character-  
ization, but they could not escape it, as  
the Secretary of Labor was a former  
secretary of the United Mine Workers  
organization and in the Cabinet is  
charged with the promotion of the wel-  
fare of labor.

Indications are that an agreement  
may be reached providing for a "reason-  
able increase" in miners' wages and for  
an adjustment of hours. The latter  
provision will be reached by a change in  
conditions of employment rather than  
by direct approach.

The miners, it is believed, will insist  
upon the system in vogue in the British  
mining industry. Just what attitude the  
operators will take is not known. There  
are indications that the miners will  
stand to the last ditch for this system.

Under the existing American system  
time begins when he gets to the  
lattice; that is, when he actually begins  
mining. In some large workings, it is  
declared, because of the number of men  
employed and the difficulty of getting  
them into the workings, as much as an  
hour elapses in the process.

Changing the system of time record-  
ing would in effect shorten the work  
day and at the same time work an in-  
crease in wages. Just what attitude the  
operators will take is not known. There  
are indications that the miners will  
stand to the last ditch for this system.

It seems apparent that the miners are  
prepared to give much ground on the  
question of the work day and the week.  
A change in the time system might be  
accepted. The question of wages prob-  
ably will be hard fought.

Lewis and Brewster Sanguine.  
John L. Lewis, leader of the mine  
workers, said after the executive con-  
ference that negotiations would be un-  
certain Monday and he expected a set-  
tlement. A similar statement was made  
by Thomas T. Brewster for the opera-  
tors.

The negotiations and their progress  
will not be made public in a formal way.  
All sessions are to be secret, but the  
progress made may be reported by agree-  
ment.

The meeting of the wage scale com-  
mittees of the operators and miners of  
the central competitive fields this af-  
ternoon followed a general conference of  
all the operators and miners of the  
country. The operators with Secretary of  
Labor Wilson in the morning.

At the general conference it was de-  
termined to approach settlement in the  
old and accepted way; that is, by nego-  
tiation of an agreement for the central  
competitive fields, outlying districts  
then negotiating on the basis of this  
agreement. The operators turned down  
Secretary of Labor Wilson's proposals  
that the negotiations be general, so that  
the situation in all fields could be settled  
at once.

When the operators turned down the  
proposal Mr. Lewis for the miners ex-  
pressed himself as amazed, and launched  
upon an attack on the operators and upon  
the Government, saying it was high time  
pressure be exerted to bring the opera-  
tors into line, as the miners had accepted  
proposals fully and called off the strike.  
The meeting was lively for two hours,  
when it simmered down as an agree-  
ment was reached to negotiate in the  
same old way. Adjournment was taken  
on the understanding that the scale com-  
mittees of the central competitive fields  
would meet at 2:30 o'clock.

Secretary Wilson asked the indepen-  
dent.

Continued on Sixth Page.

## PLOT TO BLOCK WORK IN MINES LAID TO CHIEFS

Adoption of No Work Reso-  
lution Called Violation  
of Injunction.

### ARRESTS ARE PROMISED

Cancellation of Strike Order  
Did Not Suggest Men  
Return to Pits.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Evidence of  
reported violations of the temporary  
injunction issued by Judge A. B. An-  
derson of the United States District  
Court against any conspiracy to re-  
duce the production of coal is being  
gathered by agents of the Govern-  
ment, which obtained the injunction,  
and it is regarded as not improbable  
that arrests will be made in the next  
day or two on charges of contempt of  
court.

Information has been received, it is  
said, that meetings of local miners'  
unions have been held and resolutions  
adopted not to return to work, that  
some of the meetings have been at-  
tended by leaders who were defend-  
ants in the complaint filed by the Gov-  
ernment and that petitions are being  
circulated among the miners for sig-  
natures to a statement agreeing not  
to return to work.

While it is said that an individual  
miner may return to work or not as he  
pleases, so far as the injunction is con-  
cerned, it is violation of the injunction  
for two or more miners to agree not to  
return to work, because that would con-  
stitute a conspiracy to violate the Lever  
act, a war power measure designed to  
prevent a reduction in the output of  
fuel or food.

In like manner, it is said, circulation  
of a petition, the signers of which agree  
not to return to work, is a violation of  
the injunction.

The officials of the United Mine  
Workers of America complied with the  
mandatory injunction of Judge Ander-  
son, withdrawing and cancelling the  
strike order, but it is understood that  
of the district presidents did not send  
out any request or instruction that the  
miners return to work.

Some of the district presidents said  
they would advise the unions in their  
jurisdiction of what had been done by  
the court, but would not advise them as  
to whether they should return to work.

The Illinois district president, who  
was in Indianapolis, took that position.  
The letter which went out after the  
Indiana conference of mine workers' officials agreed that the strike order  
should be withdrawn, notified all the  
miners' unions that the strike order had  
been cancelled.